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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, MAY 6, 1899.

The Southern Race Question.

In connection with the discussion that
is now going on concerning the race
problem in the south, growing out of re-
cent occurrences in Georgia, some com-
ments in southern papers regarding the
work of Booker Washington are sug-
gestive enough to be worthy of consid-
eration. Conservative southern papers,
and a few not so conservative, that are
commenting on the question, are of the
opinion that a few more Booker Wash-
ingtons would go far toward eliminat-
ing the prejudice which now exists, and
would at least better the conditions.

The southern states are doing a great
deal in the way of supporting the col-
ored public schools, and the results have
been most satisfactory in several of the
states. But the plan of Booker Wash-
ington covers a much broader field than
the mere instruction of the colored peo-
ple of that section in the rudiments of
common school learning. He is apply-
ing a great principle in connection with
this education, which renders the learn-
ing of more advantage to his people in
the south than comes with the mere
knowledge.

The work which Booker Washington
who, by the way, is a product of West
Virginia, is doing, does not by any
means find its sole support in the north,
but the southern press and southern
people recognize in it the forerunner of
better days in the future for the col-
ored race. It will take some years to
make the plan general enough, but the
effects of what has already been done
by this one man is felt and recognized,
and those who are on the ground thor-
oughly appreciate it.

The Birmingham, Alabama, News
furnishes a fair sample of the comment
which is becoming frequent in the
southern press, as a result of the im-
pression made by Booker Washington's
institution, which has attracted so much
attention throughout the country on
account of its successful efforts. In
characteristic language, the News
remarks that "Washington's object is
to teach the negro to do something,"
and continues:

"He does not believe in the 'prominent
colored citizen' who has no trade. He
lives by his wits. In other words, Wash-
ington is teaching his people to become re-
spectable and to take their place in the
community, and the only way to do that,
as he rightly puts it, is to know how to
earn a livelihood. This wonderful man
deserves the sympathy and encouragement
of every white person in the south. He is
a genuine, honest, and his fidelity to his
high mission in which he is achieving so
much success is worthy of the admira-
tion of the world."

Washington's influence is spreading
through the south where this work is
most needed, because of the peculiar
conditions. He has solved the impor-
tant problem. The establishment of
similar institutions, following out the
plan of work instituted by this man in
every state where the advancement, by
reason of ignorance on the one side and
prejudice on the other, has been slow,
will prove a power in the direction in-
dicated by the Birmingham paper. There
are other Booker Washingtons,
many of them. They only need to come
to the front. It is eminently proper
that the leaders in this movement
should be men of the colored race, and
the News undoubtedly reflects the truth
when it says that the work would be
encouraged by every intelligent white
person in the south.

Incidentally it may be noted, with
pleasure, that the state of West Vir-
ginia supports a similar institution to
that established by Booker Washington,
in the West Virginia Colored Institute
at Farm. It instructs the colored pupils
in the agricultural and mechanical arts.
Prof. Jones, formerly of Wheeling, is
the principal.

A Costly but Wholesome Lesson.

The young man from out of the Bal-
timore & Ohio road, who was foolish
enough to be taken in by the "green
goods" swindle perpetrated on him by
two strangers in this city Thursday,
does not deserve a great amount of
sympathy, though the swindlers do de-
serve a term in the penitentiary. The
young man should have known, if he
did not, that to circulate counterfeit
money knowingly is as much of a crime
as to manufacture it. Had he been an
attentive newspaper reader he would
have known that he was being made a
victim of an old trick. When he came
to Wheeling and handed over to stran-
gers, whom he had never laid eyes upon
before, the sum of \$500 of his hard-earned
good money, each dollar being worth
one hundred cents under our gold stan-
dard, with the expectation that he was
to receive in return \$2,600 in "money"
that was guaranteed to deceive Uncle
Sam's smoothest experts, he should have
known, in this enlightened age, that he
was coming here to be a party to a
swindle. In the capacity of the victim.

It is an amazing fact that so many
apparently honest people are so easily

led into such trouble as this young man
has suffered. His \$500 in cash went
with the disappearance of the green
goods men and he was not even com-
pensated with the bogus funds promised.
He has paid dearly for his folly, just as
thousands of other victims have done
before, who have been persuaded that
they could get rich by buying money
"guaranteed to deceive anybody."

These victims do not come from the
criminal classes, we regret to say, but
are often well-meaning, innocent indi-
viduals who do not read the newspaper
warnings against such swindlers, and
whose consciences are sorely and suc-
cessfully tempted by the smooth tongue
of the swindler, who visits him in his home
and persuades him that it is not wrong to
circulate money that is "just as perfect
as the real thing."

The Great Steel Combine.

It turns out that the Carnegie Steel
Company is to be the back-bone of the
monster steel combination in process of
formation, and the capital of which is
to be several hundred millions of dol-
lars. It is to include several very large
corporations, with capital ranging from
twenty to a hundred millions each, the
Carnegie Company representing the
latter figure. Mr. Carnegie, it is al-
leged, will retire from business and Mr.
Frick is to conduct matters.

The announcement is giving rise to a
great amount of discussion concerning
this climax of the combination move-
ment. This one, which is to have for
its back-bone the Carnegie Steel Com-
pany, is to combine also the National
Steel Company, the American Steel and
Wire Company, the American Steel and
Wire Company, the National Tin Plate and
Enamel Company, and a number of
others. Each of the corporations is
something of a combine in itself, and the
whole is to be a combination of
combines. It is wide in its scope and
will be powerful in its influence on the
steel market, for it will be in practical
control.

There have been denials from parties
interested in the combination that the
plans were formulated, but the latest
statements are made on apparently
good authority. One of the authorities
for much of the information concerning
the proposed combination, President
Gates, of the American Steel and Wire
Company, says the capital may reach
a billion dollars, that it will take in
about all the companies worth having,
and that it is not a trust, but a combine,
which, as a single distributor, will be a
"good thing and make business better."

It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Gates is
correct in his calculations. The near future
will develop whether the big combina-
tions that are being formed will prove a
positive benefit to the country or not. In
most cases one of the causes, and it may
be said the principal cause, for the forma-
tion of a number of them, is held to be the
depression of prices resulting from the
competition among producers. It all
depends upon the wisdom with which
the control of prices is exercised as to
whether the combines are wise in them-
selves or not. That is all in the fu-
ture.

There is no doubt that a large num-
ber of the new trusts that are being
made and simple have been created to
make new securities to be sold on the
market for a profit, for great quantities
of the stock are watered. The new steel
organization, however, if the statements
of those who are at the head of the
deals are to be taken, is to be classed
among the more substantial of the com-
bines, with their capitalization and stock
based upon actual values, and formed
merely because competition has be-
come so great that the competitors
find it necessary to place a limit on it
by combining. This explains the ex-
pression of President Gates, to the ef-
fect that where there is but one dis-
tributor trade will be improved and
prices sustained.

If the steel combine is to be con-
ducted on legitimate lines in this respect,
it may accomplish that benefit. It cer-
tainly has the facilities for it. It is
hopely that, while all these events in the
business world are taking place, the
necessity of legislation that will prevent
the possibilities of trusts formed for
the sole purpose of manufacturing se-
curities based on watered stock and
representing practically nothing will
not be forgotten. They are dangerous
and work great evil. The whole subject
of trusts is one for serious considera-
tion.

The Philippine Situation.

The news from Manila this morning
is good news. The steady advance of
the Americans in the campaign in
northern Luzon carries victory with it
at every point. General MacArthur's
division captured San Fernando, which
was one of Aguinaldo's strongholds,
without loss, the rebels having evacu-
ated the place, and as usual set fire to
it. MacArthur's troops now occupy the
town.

Further particulars from the advance
of General Lawton's division indicate
that it has been attended with consid-
erably more fighting than was at first
reported. An incident which signifies
how unworthy the Filipinos are of the
sympathy they are receiving is found
in the statement that when Lawton
was attacking the trenches outside of
Baling, he noticed that the Tagals had
women and children in the trenches to
prevent the Americans from firing on
themselves. He sent Captain Case with
a party under a white flag to warn the
commanders to take the women and chil-
dren from the position, and the party
was fired upon. All things considered
the campaign is being pushed rapidly
and successfully.

General (late Colonel) Funston has
again distinguished himself by taking
San Tomas with his command, and af-
ter a desperate resistance on the part of
the Filipinos. When General Funston
came home Kansas will crown him
with laurels, and the country will join
in the ceremony. The President's
prompt recognition of his former ex-
ploits by a promotion seems to have in-
spired the little commander to greater
efforts.

Even small pox in a family living in
one of Pittsburgh's suburban towns did
not prevent a marriage ceremony com-
ing off on scheduled time. The father of
the bride had the disease and the whole
family was quarantined. The health
inspector consented that the ceremony
could come off providing that it be held

under a tree outside the house, and no
one present but the family and the
minister. The instructions being car-
ried out, the wedding party re-entered
the house and the bride and groom will
spend their honeymoon in quarantine,
not being permitted to leave the house
until the small-pox disappears. There
are no terrors for those two hearts even
under the yellow flag.

The opening of the Wheeling Park for
the season to-morrow will be a fore-
runner of a most successful summer at
this popular resort. Unusual attrac-
tions are lined up for the months to come,
and the new electrical line will likely
do a business far beyond anything ever
known during the operation of the old
motor system.

They do things on a big scale in Chi-
na. The dowager empress will hold a
big military review in Peking, and the
dispatches say that 2,000,000 men will be
under arms. That is pretty hard to be-
lieve. Perhaps the correspondent put
an extra cipher in his estimate by mis-
take.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON

Expresses Himself Vigorously on a
Much-Discussed Question.

Louisville Courier Journal, (Dem.):
The action of the postmaster general in
stopping the transmission to the Phil-
ippines of Edward Atkinson's pamphlet
designed to excite mutiny among our
soldiers at the front was not taken a
day too soon.

There has been too much of that sort
of thing, and if this should not stop it
steps should be taken to enforce the
law against it. Our troops in the Phil-
ippines are not the tribunal which is to
determine our Philippine policy. They
are there to obey orders, and no one
can be allowed to incite them to dis-
obey or worse by appealing to them as
an advocate of any particular policy.
Mr. Atkinson's argument in defense
of his course is no argument at all, ex-
cept against himself. The pamphlets,
he says, were addressed, one, to the
President and the other to the senate.

UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT, A LA TOLSTOI.

The Russian Philosopher Thinks that the Coming Universal Peace Confer-
ence Will be a Fiasco.



According to Count Tolstoy the Uni-
versal Peace Conference to meet in The
Hague this month will be a failure, and
the great philosopher has had the tem-
erity to express his opinion to the czar
in person. He says that as long as gov-
ernments continue to acquire territory
and Russia along with the rest seems
to be trying to get rid of all that she can—
international conflicts will be inevit-
able.

The count does not, however, think
that international disarmament is an
impossibility. In a recent interview he
said: "The nations can be disarmed, but
only gradually, perhaps in fifty, perhaps
in a hundred years, as, under present
conditions, it would be national suicide
for any country to relinquish its national
defense."

Tolstoy counsels an annual reduction
of the military force and the enlistment
only of picked and able-bodied men of
extraordinary muscular strength and
endurance. He argues that the martial
prowess of fighting nations can be de-
termined as well by a small force of
strong, picked men as by enormous ar-
mies of soldiers, most of whom are more
fit to measure dry goods behind store
counters.

It is expected that Count Tolstoy will
be present at the Peace Conference, as
he is busy preparing a proposal to the
nations of the world which advises them
to reduce their military service to a
large extent. Czar Nicholas has prom-
ised to lay the proposal before the dis-
armament conference, but should his
majesty's health be in such a state as
to prevent his going to The Hague it is
probable that he will send a special
messenger to act in his stead.

short notice—the industry of two
Chicago women.
Packing trunks is a St. Louis wo-
man's industry.

A conservatory and rose garden in
Florida, New York, is owned and man-
aged by a woman.

At the Young Women's Christian As-
sociation, in Philadelphia, two young
women are in charge of the elevators.
Women wait-servers are employed
with success.

Buffalo has a woman contractor, who
is also a quarry owner, and the only
female member of the building ex-
change.

A Jersey City woman supports herself
by painting signs.

blamed thing. He never did do any-
thing.
"And that boy Tom of his. He's, of
course, a man grown now. What's he
doing?"
"Oh, he's helping the old man."

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

Four Millions of Them in Many Call
New Jobs in the United States.

New York State: Four million women
in the United States earn their own
bread. They have invaded all occupa-
tions, and one-third of all persons en-
gaged in professional services are wo-
men.

Female teachers and professors num-
ber one-third of a million, exclusive of
teachers of music, who are 34,519 strong,
and 10,000 artists and teachers of art.
There are 1,143 women clergymen.

Journalists number 888, with 2,725
authors and literary persons.
Of chemists, assayers and metallur-
gists there are two-score lacking one.

Lawyers who are not men are 208.
Female detectives are 270 in num-
ber.

Nineteen women brave the dangers of
wilds and forests as trappers and guides.

Only two women have been discovered
who are veterinary surgeons.

In Texas a woman has the contract
for carrying the mail from Kille to
Searles Hall.

Georgia has a woman mail-carrier;
she travels a forty-mile route tri-weekly.
This young woman also manages a
farm.

The chamber of commerce, Cincinnati,
has a restaurant, run by three Scots
women, and they clear about \$15,000
yearly, although their rental is \$5,000.

In New Orleans one of the finest or-
chestras is composed entirely of wo-
men.

In Astoria, L. I., many of the largest
hot-houses are managed by women.

In New York a blacksmith's shop is
managed by three young women.

All the salted almonds sold by one
of New York's largest grocers are
prepared by a woman, who has a profit-
able business.

A fact foundry—or an agency for sup-
plying facts upon any subjects at a

man's share is that part of an es-
tate which is not visible after the law-
yers get through with it.

Just as a man is about to hit the
sidewalk after falling from the roof of a
thirteen-story building, nothing so thor-
oughly satisfied him as a sudden awak-
ening to the fact that he is safe at home
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"How's that, Dick?" "Teacher says I'm
the worst of all the bad boys in school."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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your tongue? Tom—Naw. Has she got
your hair?—New York Journal.

Sunday School Teacher—What was
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Tommy—No. Sunday school best.
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only comes once a week."—Philadelphia
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him. Now, Johnny, what lesson does
this teach us? Johnny—That we can
often avoid trouble by burying the
hatchet.—Chicago News.

Big Sister (shouting to Bobby)—Bah-
bah! You're wanted to do an errand!
Bobby (shouting back)—Tell mother I
can't do it now. I'm busy. Big Sister—
I'm not mother, but I want you to do
it. Bobby (hastily)—All right. Tell
him I'm coming.—Tit-Bits.

"What are you laughing at?" ex-
claimed the schoolmaster. "Please, sir,"
said the boy, "I'm laughing at how
funny it would be if one of the boys
put a bent pin on your chair and you
discovered it before—in time, sir,
and then whipped him!"—Exchange.

Small Girl Philosopher.
Chicago Journal: A little nine-year-
old girl lay on the lounge in a sunny
window, awathed in blankets.

She was enjoying a brief respite from
the twinges of inflammatory rheuma-
tism, and her eyes were following the
figure of her scientific papa, who was
striding up and down the door of the
study adjoining. He had been writing
a lecture to be delivered before the Woman's
club and was rehearsing it. He talked
loudly and was very sure of his arms.

"Environment means much in the scale
of human happiness," he was saying,
but heredity is always creeping in to
hinder the most glorious environment.
Heredity!

A piping voice stopped him.
"Papa," called the nine-year-old; "did
your mother have inflammatory rheu-
matism?"

"I suppose, dear," said her father.
"Did my Grandmother Green?"

"I shouldn't wonder."
"Did my Grandmother Green?"

"I guess so," said the absent-minded
man, and then came to his senses at
hearing the child say:

"Papa, I must never get married. This
is a pretty bad thing, and it may as
well stop here as any place."

A Tragedy.
She passed by in the crowded square,
And I caught a glimpse of her face forlorn.
Her childish brow had never worn
A shadow of grief, but I saw the old
I saw the old hair white with age,
Still lurking in her sea blue eyes,
For I knew that she was old and wild,
And ere she grew so worldly wise,
When she was like a flower and fair,
Two long winters had been on her head,
Down hills that faced the sea.

Oh, she who seemed a flower of old
And knew each hill and highland place
From April green to autumn gold,
I saw her through the drifting rain,
With rouse upon her childish face
And all the aching sorrow of the pain
Yet with the same old quietly tread
She looked down on me, and I saw
Amid the night she knew too well,
And like the starlit flower that grows
She held her queer little head,
And still, it seemed, from that poor rose
An old sweet perfume fell.

Arthur J. Schiller in Harper's Maga-
zine.

YOUR dinner, if accompanied by
Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry
will be digonistic and satisfactory.

CARSTON.
The Kind You Want Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

On this occasion a juror asked to be

KAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

excused on the ground that he was a
patient.
"That is no excuse," said the judge.
There are plenty of nurses, and another
nurse can be gotten to take your place.
—Harper's Bazar.

"Not in this case," said the juror.
"Why should there be a difference
between this case and any other? What
is the matter with the man you are
trying?"

"He has the smallpox."
"Get out of here," roared the judge,
and he drew back from the rail on
which he had been leaning. "How dare
you come in here?"

"The juror," left, and he was given
plenty of room to get out, you may
rest assured."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Do your noble acts to-day and your
mean ones to-morrow.

Complaint is more apt to excite con-
tempt than sympathy.

Some people make the best of every-
thing and others take it.

A man's enemies are few if his relatives
all speak well of him.

Most men prefer to have their pet the-
ories tested by actual facts.

A woman extracts love from a man as
a duty and confers it as a favor.

When a matrimonial engagement is
broken it is a case of heart failure.

People who never make mistakes are
dangerous persons to associate with.

Without charity for the defects of hu-
man nature is stranger than fiction.

Amuse was probably the first to dis-
cover that truth is stranger than fiction.

The pain of parting is experienced by
the small boy when his mother comba
his hair.

The individual who can move from
Chicago to St. Louis without complain-
ing is a philosopher.

The lion's share is that part of an es-
tate which is not visible after the law-
yers get through with it.

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